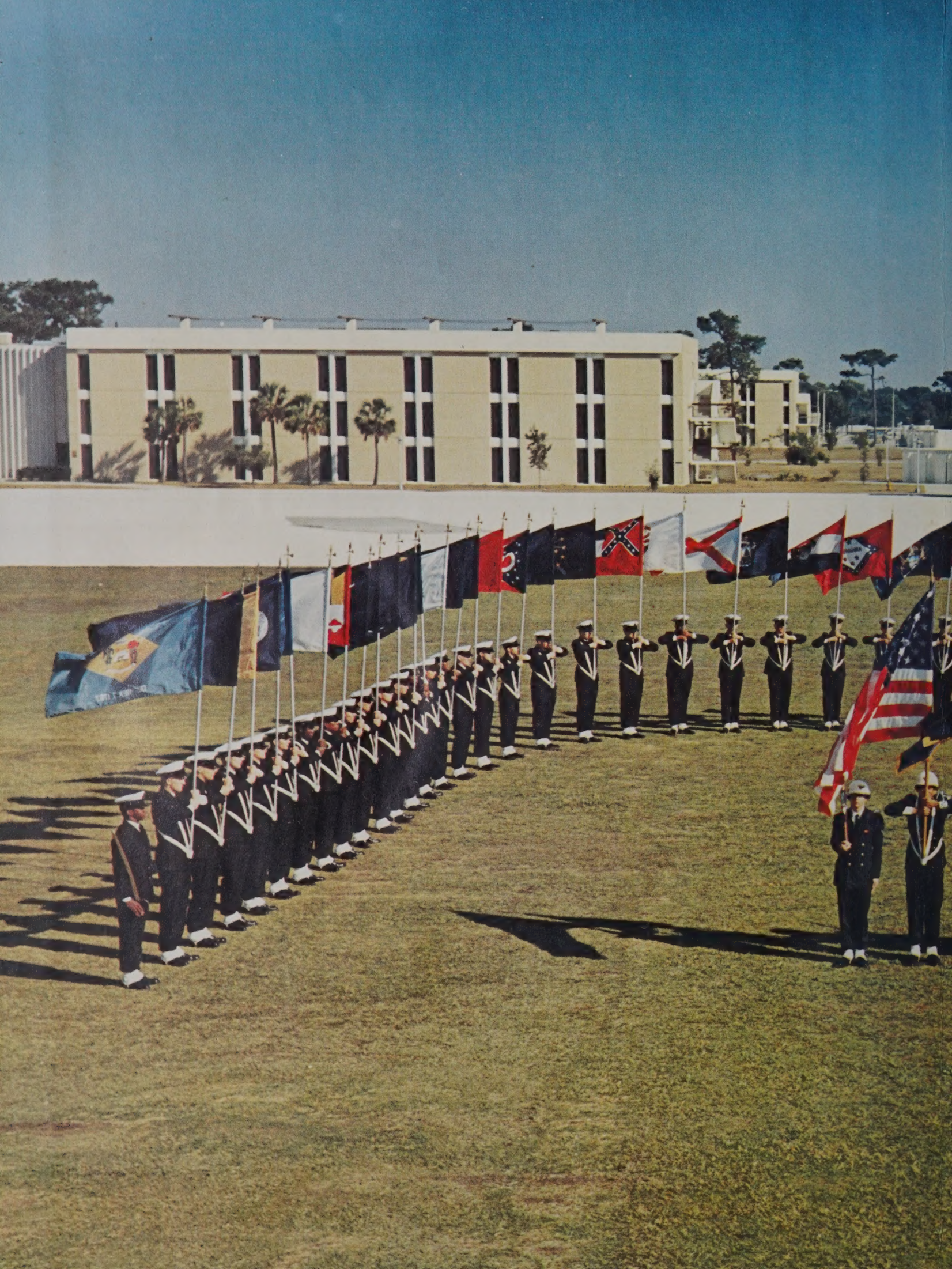
RUDDER

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER



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NAVAL
TRAINING CENTER
ORLANDO

A rudder as defined by the *Bluejacket's Manual* is "a structure at the stern of a vessel, used to control a vessel's heading." Just as the rudder controls a ship's heading, the Recruit Training Command, Orlando, determines the direction in which sailors will go.

The responsibility of transforming civilians into sailors is not taken lightly by the Recruit Training Command staff. Likewise, the responsibility of putting forth the necessary effort to become effective members of the world's greatest Navy is of prime concern to each recruit. The goal of recruit training is to set the proper course and maintain a steady heading. Thus this book, describing the process of recruit training, is titled *The Rudder.*

Within these pages lie graphic reminders of many activities—some pleasant, some not so pleasant, some exciting, some routine, some humorous, and some gravely serious. In future years, *The Rudder* should evoke many memories of one of the most formative and meaningful periods in a person's life, whether as a career Navy member or a civilian reminiscing over the "hitch" in the naval service.

The weeks and months served in recruit training are not easy, but of necessity are rigorous and demanding. The training is diligently planned and administered in order to develop in all trainees the strength of character, loyalty and patriotism necessary to prepare them to defend their country, its ideals and people, against any aggressor.

CAPTAIN HARRY L. MATHIS, USN
COMMANDER
NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

A native of San Francisco, California, Captain Harry L. Mathis was commissioned Ensign, U. S. Navy, upon graduation from the University of California at Berkeley in June 1954. His initial assignment was the destroyer escort USS McGINTY (DE-365), homeported in Pearl Harbor. In July 1955, he reported to the Submarine School at New London, Connecticut, for basic submarine training, and subsequently was assigned to USS VOLADOR (SS-490) homeported in San Diego, California. In 1959, Captain Mathis was ordered to Nuclear Power School at Mare Island, California, followed by Reactor Prototye Training at Windsor, Connecticut.

After completion of training in 1960, Captain Mathis was ordered to the commissioning crews of USS SAM HOUSTON (SSBN-609) at Newport News, Virginia. In 1962, he reported as Engineering Officer of USS GEORGE WASHINGTON (SSBN-598) (GOLD), operating out of Holy Loch, Scotland. From 1964 to 1966, Captain Mathis served as the Material Officer on the Staff of Commander Submarine Squadron SIXTEEN at Rota, Spain, before reporting as Executive Officer of USS HADDO (SSN-604) homeported in Charleston, South Carolina. In 1965, he became Director Advanced Training Department at the Submarine School in New London, Connecticut.

From 1970 to 1973, Captain Mathis served as Commanding Officer of USS SCULPIN (SSN-590) homeported in San Diego. Following this assignment, he remained in San Diego as the Assistant Chief of Staff for Weapons and Sensors on the Staff of Commander Submarine Group FIVE. In 1976, Captain Mathis assumed duties as Head, Cruise Missile Branch and coordinator for the TOMAHAWK Cruise Missile Program in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. In August 1978, he reported for duty as the Commanding Officer of the Submarine Base at Pearl Harbor where he served until ordered to command the Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida, in August 1980.

Captain Mathis's awards include the Legion of Merit with gold star in lieu of a second award, the Meritorious Service Medal, and the Navy Commendation Medal with two gold stars in lieu of second and third awards. He is also authorized to wear the Navy Unit Commendation ribbon, the Meritorious Unit Commendation ribbon with star, the Navy Expeditionary Medal, China Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal with star, Vietnam Service Medal with star, the Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry unit award.

Captain Mathis is married to the former Mary E. McGalin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McGalin of Orlando, Florida. Mrs. Mathis is a graduate of Orlando Senior High School and the University of Florida at Gainesville. Captain and Mrs. Mathis have two daughters, Laurie, 14, and Mary, 12.

HISTORY OF THE TRAINING CENTER

Commissioned on July 1, 1968, the Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida, was established to enhance the manpower training capabilities of the United States Navy. Occupying the site of the former Orlando Air Force Base, the training center rapidly became a show place among training commands in the armed forces.

The Commander, Naval Training Center, is tasked with "providing basic indoctrination for officer and enlisted personnel, and primary, advanced specialized training for officer and enlisted personnel in the Regular Navy and Navy Reserve."

Major commands of the Naval Training Center are the Recruit Training Command, Service School Command, Nuclear Power School, Naval Regional Medical Center, Naval Regional Dental Center and the Naval Training Equipment Center. Additionally, seventeen tenant commands are housed at the Naval Training Center. Approximately 1,900 Navy men and women and 2,500 civilian employees have permanent duty at the Naval Training Center. NTC's non-permanent personnel include an average on board count of 6,000 men and women recruits and 4,000 other officer and enlisted students.

The Recruit Training Command, the largest command at the Naval Training Center, was commissioned on July 1, 1968, and 400 male recruits graduated on December 12, 1968. Women began recruit training in Orlando in 1972 and on April 1, 1974, the Recruit Training Command (Women) and Recruit Training Command were consolidated and the Recruit Training Command, Orlando, thus became the only Navy command where both men and women undergo basic training.

The Recruit Training Command has the capability of accommodating approximately 9,000 recruits at a time in seven male and two female divisions and one division for housing approximately 900 apprentice trainees. Located on the Northwest side of the Naval Training Center, the Recruit Training Command is one of the most modern training centers in the world. Designed to create a "campus-like" atmosphere, all buildings are of modern construction and fully air-conditioned. Command facilities include: a Naval Regional Medical Center Annex and Recruit Clinic of the Naval Regional Dental Center; a Training (classroom) Building equipped with closed-circuit televisions and the most modern training aids; two dining facilities capable of feeding 9,200 people in 90 minutes; an indoor rifle range; olympic size pool/field house (gymnasium) complex; and the second largest Chapel in the Navy. These facilities are supported by: an In-Processing Facility where new recruits initiate their recruit training; a community center complete with exchange, post office, bank, barber and beauty shop, and portrait studio; and the USS BLUEJACKET, a scale model two-thirds the size of a frigate outfitted with actual shipboard equipment, including sound-powered phones and a boatswain's chair.

CAPTAIN LUCILLE R. KUHN, U.S. NAVY

COMMANDING OFFICER
RECRUIT TRAINING COMMAND

Captain Lucille R. Kuhn enlisted in the Navy in 1949 and advanced to Radioman First Class. She was selected for Officer Training and received her commission at the former Women Officers School in Newport, Rhode Island in 1955.

Captain Kuhn has served in various staff positions including the Naval Bureau of Personnel, Naval Communication Station, Newport, Rhode Island, Naval Security Group Headquarters, Twelfth Naval District, and the Department of Defense. Captain Kuhn was the first woman Director of Officer Candidate School in Newport, Rhode Island. Prior to assuming command of the Recruit Training Command, Orlando, on 7 November 1979, she served as the Program Manager for the Navy's Pay and Personnel Administrative Support System.

MESSAGE TO RECRUITS FROM CO, RTC

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
RECRUIT TRAINING COMMAND
ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32813

From: Commanding Officer
To: The Graduating Recruit

1. My sincere congratulations on having successfully completed recruit training. Although it was a demanding experience and required your adjustment to a new and different environment, I am confident it has prepared you for your future endeavors in the Navy. The basic fundamentals which you have learned here will serve as a foundation for further professional development and advancements.

2. As you join the Fleet and proceed on to bigger and better challenges, remember it takes a good crew to make a good ship.

3. I wish you "Fair winds and following seas".

L. R. Kuhn

L. R. KUHN
Captain, U. S. Navy

THE NAVY OF YESTERYEAR

The Second Continental Congress established the Continental Navy on October 13, 1775. During the Revolutionary War, the newly-created Navy never had more than 27 ships. The Navy relied on the support of privateers who had been defending the harbors and shores of the colonies since 1661. Successes by the small continental Navy were numerous during the Revolution, yet the Navy was disbanded and the last ship was sold in 1785.

In 1794, the U. S. Navy was once again established by Congress to protect U. S. shipping in the Mediterranean against Algerian pirates. Two of the six frigates constructed, the CONSTITUTION and the CONSTELLATION, are still afloat today.

Famous names during the first 100 years of the Navy included: John Paul Jones, Robert Morris, Lafayette, Stephen Decatur, Oliver Hazard Perry, George Bancroft and David S. Farragut. During the first 100 years, naval hospitals were established by Congress, Antarctica was discovered, the Navy suffered its first mutiny, the trans-Atlantic cable was laid, the Confederate Navy surrendered, petroleum oil was tested for use as a fuel source and the USS INTREPID, the first warship to be equipped with torpedoes was commissioned.

The next 100 years of the Navy showed more emphasis on technological development. The Navy's first submarine was constructed, the Navy Hospital Corps was established, and the Great White Fleet made its around-the-world cruise in 1907. Commander Robert Perry raised the U. S. flag at the North Pole and the Navy's first airplane was ordered in 1911. The Navy commissioned its first aircraft carrier in 1922 and the Seabees were established in 1942.

From 1946 to the late '50's, the Navy became electronic, nucleonic and supersonic. On January 17, 1955, the first submarine using nuclear power, the USS NAUTILUS, got underway. On July 7, 1948, the first enlisted woman was sworn into the regular Navy. In 1959, four naval aviators were among seven men selected for prospective astronauts and John Glenn made the first manned orbit of the earth in 1962 in the FRIENDSHIP 7. The Navy also played an important part in the tracking of manned and unmanned space craft as well as being responsible for recovery of manned space capsules.

The '60s and '70s saw not only advancements in technology, but also in personnel management and the welfare of Navy members. Advances in the use of nuclear power for fuel continued as exemplified by the newly-commissioned carriers NIMITZ and EISENHOWER that can steam for 13 years without refueling.

TODAY'S NAVY — TOMORROW'S FLEET

The United States Navy today is an instrument of sea power. Its basic mission is national security.

Today, all potential targets in the world are within reach of Polaris missiles launched from fleet ballistic missile submarines. Modern developments in anti-submarine warfare have led for the first time to the adoption of a strategic offensive concept, that is, the detecting and confronting of enemy or potential enemy submarines where they are, rather than waiting for them to come to us.

Surveillance forces are supported by new mobile weapons systems, including fixed-wing aircraft, nuclear attack submarines, a new generation of escort ships and aircraft, new sensors in the form of sonars and new Anti-Submarine Warfare systems of all types.

The Navy has been a leader in the development of air-launched weapons. The newest in the fleet is the Walleye, a bomb guided by television, which can hit targets with extreme accuracy and effectiveness.

Nuclear power has been adapted to the surface fleet and has brought with it most of the advantages proved in its application to submarines: greater speed, longer endurance, and more freedom from shore-based support.

Today major fleets with Fleet Marine Forces embarked are deployed in both the Atlantic and Pacific. Anti-submarine warfare forces and nuclear attack submarines also patrol important areas of the world sea.

In summary, the United States Navy today is engaged in implementing our nations interests through sea power. And sea power means many things. It means security for the ocean commerce that is the very life blood of our free economy and security for our homeland against attack on the sea or from the sea. For the United States, sea power also means the ability to control up to seventy percent of the earth's surface when our national interests require.

Speculations can be made as to future advances in nuclear power, aviation, space travel and weaponry. But it is a fact that the U. S. Navy will continue to make giant strides in technology, exploration and the welfare of its many members.

The Navy will always employ new weapons, new techniques and greater power to protect and defend the United States on the sea, under the sea and in the air. Now and in the future, control of the sea gives the United States her greatest advantage for the maintenance of peace and for victory in war. Mobility, surprise, dispersal and offensive power are the keynotes to the new Navy. The roots of the Navy lie in a strong belief in the future, in continued dedication to the tasks, and reflection on the Navy heritage. Never have the opportunities and responsibilities for the Navy been greater.

SN

USN

FACILITIES

Armory

Medical Center annex and Recruit dental clinic

Recruit - In - Processing

Recruit Division

Facility

Training Building

"Don't worry, it'll grow back."

"How much farther?"

Ditty bag issue

"Let's camp here tonight."

R.I.F.

"The Latest Styles?"

First Formation

"ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR . . . UP, DOWN, UP, DOWN."

"I'm Stuck."

"Time Out."

"Are we supposed to be in step?"

"Catch me if you can."

"Where's the water."

UP, DOWN, UP, DOWN

AT THE OLD SWIMMING HOLE

"Don't move or I'll jump."

"Bye Mom"

"A Galvanized Life Preserver"

"Don't Fall Asleep."

"Head Back."

SAILORS ESSENTIALS KEEN EYES AND IMMUNITY.

"When you reenlist we'll let you go."

"Me . . . Afraid."

See that doesn't hurt . . .

"If I knew then what I know now."

My what pretty eyes

THE NAVY HELPS YOU SMILE

"What do you mean smile a little more?"

"Say Ahh."

"This one is for your Tooth Scrapbook."

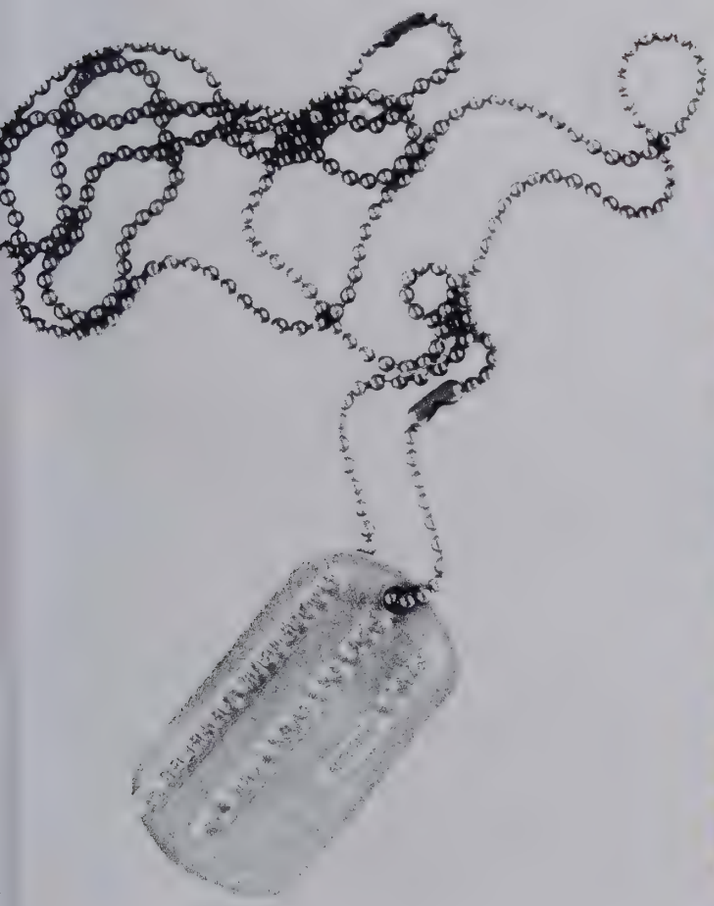
"Lets see, was it up and down or side to side"

CLASSIFICATION TESTING AND DOG TAGS

"How did you say to open THESE CHAINS?"

"My preference would be Hawaii."

"I don't understand — All perfect scores"!



"Think"

WEAR IT WITH PRIDE

"The Latest from Paris"

Now when I let go, don't fall over."

"HOPE, THEY DON'T PIN the legs together"!

"Sir is there something I forgot."

"And it's a steal at 29.95"

USS BLUEJACKET - - CLASSES AND SHIPBOARD TRAINING

"Good Ole No.1"

"Honey, please don't call me at the office."

"I think we're going North."

"Catch'n Anything?"

LEFT
RIGHT
LEFT
RIGHT

"Last one in is a rotten egg."

We finally got in step so they took a picture

"A Sunday Stroll"

"Keep off my heels."

HOME AWAY FROM HOME

"One of the more enjoyable moments."

"Dear John"

"My mother wouldn't believe it."

"Lets see, SEA BAG A into slot B."

"Study Hall"

"I'm glad people only have two feet."

"Look, I finally got one."

LEARNING TO LIVE AND WORK . . TOGETHER

"Top right corner to left bottom corner."

JUST CHECKING

"Fifteen minutes to restow all this stuff?"

"You shine mine and I'll shine yours."

"Hooray, We won the Barracks Flag!"

BULLSEYE

"Do you close one eye or both?"

"Come out with your hands up."

"Is that the front or back?"

"Go ahead and pick it up. It won't bite."

"This is a funny place for a fire."

"No mom that's not Three Mile Island."

"Sure is hot in here."

MASK-ER-RAID.

"Camon guys this is gonna be fun"

"They said we'd enjoy this even more than the swimming pool."

"Ha, some fun!!"

I'd rather be swimming.

"Ok hands up . . . act like you enjoyed it."

". . . a piece of cake"

"I never promised you a rose garden."

"I think I'll paint it red."

"Don't move, I'll be back in 30 minutes."

AND THIS WEEK SOMETHING DIFFERENT . . .

"This is not a bag of donuts."

INSPECTION

"Won't they ever get started"

"Won't they ever get finished"

WINNING IS ONLY
HALF THE FUN

We're stretching the rope."

"Almost Home."

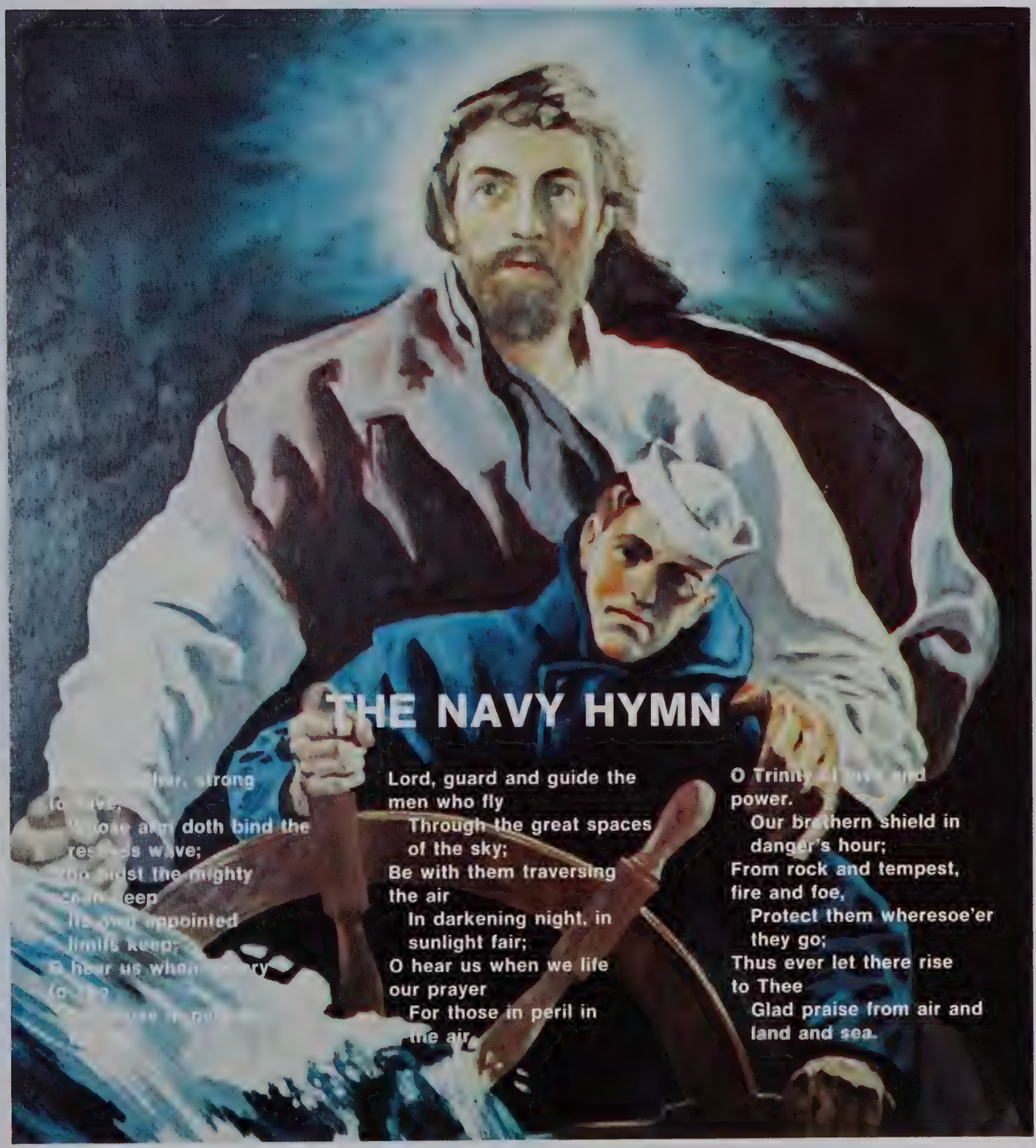
"Try it you'll like it"

HEALTHY COMPETITION

"Go!"

"False Start."

IN SEARCH OF . . . . .

Almighty God, Receive Into Thy Protective Care These Men Who Are About To Go Forth To Defend Justice And Freedom As Members Of The United States Navy. Give Them Strength To Meet Every Trial, Courage To Face Every Danger. Teach them To Give And Not To Count The Cost, To fight And Not To Heed The Wounds, To Work And Not To Seek Reward, That They May Wear With Honor The Uniform Of Their Country And Serve It Worthily.

THE NAVY HYMN
Lord, guard and guide the men who fly
Through the great spaces of the sky;
Be with them traversing the air
In darkening night, in sunlight fair;
O hear us when we lift our prayer
For those in peril in the air.
power.
Our brethern shield in danger's hour;
From rock and tempest, fire and foe,
Protect them wheresoe'er they go;
Thus ever let there rise to Thee
Glad praise from air and land and sea.

COMMUNITY CENTER - MALL

"Fish Bowl"

"Remember Me?"

"Services"

"General Store."

TRY TO REMEMBER . . .

THE ELEVEN GENERAL ORDERS
ORDERS TO THE SENTRIES

****

1 Take charge of this post and all government property in view.

2. Walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.

3. Report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.

4. Repeat all calls from the post more distant from the quarterdeck than my own.

5. Quit my post only when properly relieved.

6. Receive, obey and pass on to the sentry who relieves me all orders from the Commanding Officer, Command Duty Officer, Officer of the Day, Officer of the Deck and officers and petty officers of the watch only.

7. Talk to no one except in the line of duty.

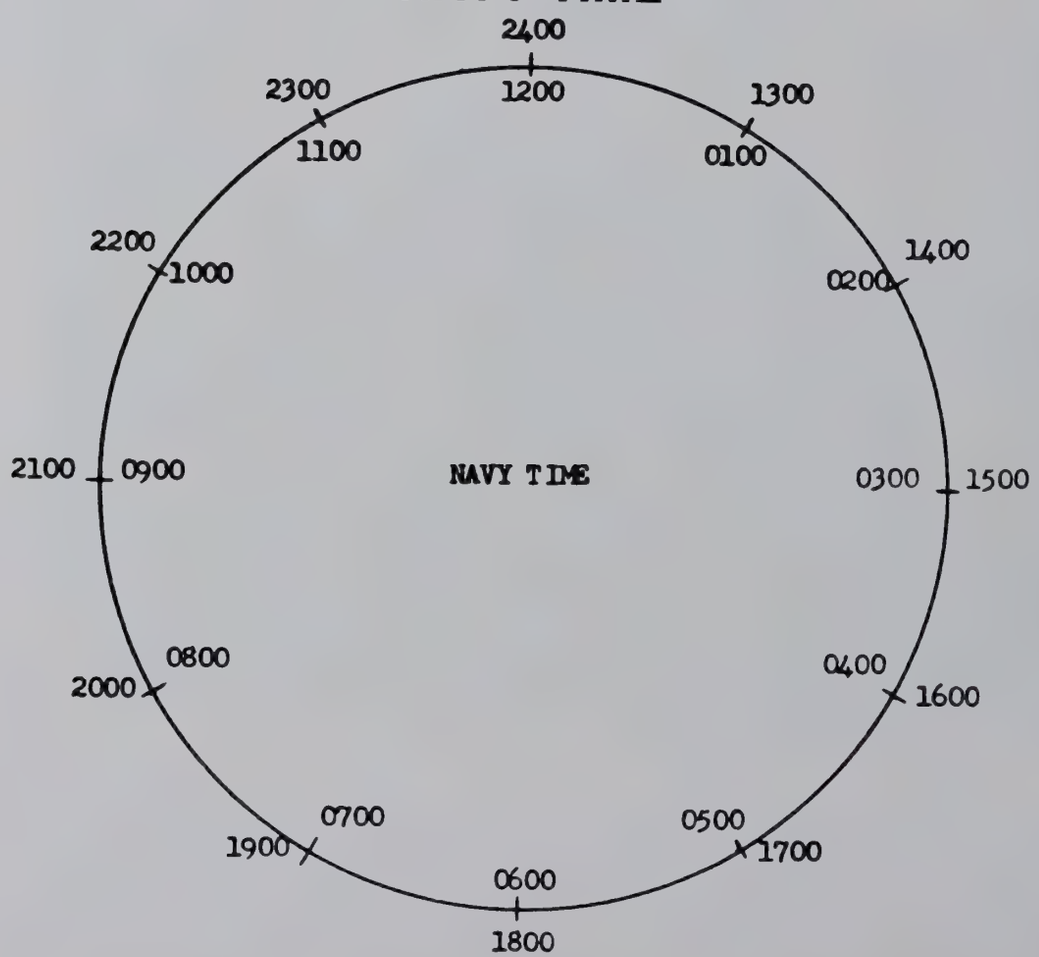
8. Give the alarm in case of fire or disorder.

9. Call the Officer of the Deck in any case not covered by instructions.

10. Salute all officers and all colors and standards not cased.

11. Be especially watchful at night and, during the time for challenging, challenge all persons on or near my post, and allow no one to pass without proper authority.

NAVY TIME



Swat Team

SCRAPS OF MEMORIES

"What's the uniform of the day Recruit?"

"Salute with Pride."

FLAGS

BARRACKS

INFANTRY

COMPANY
FLAGS

Flags at rest.

"Guideons"

GRADUATION EVE

"I can remember when my CC . . . . ."

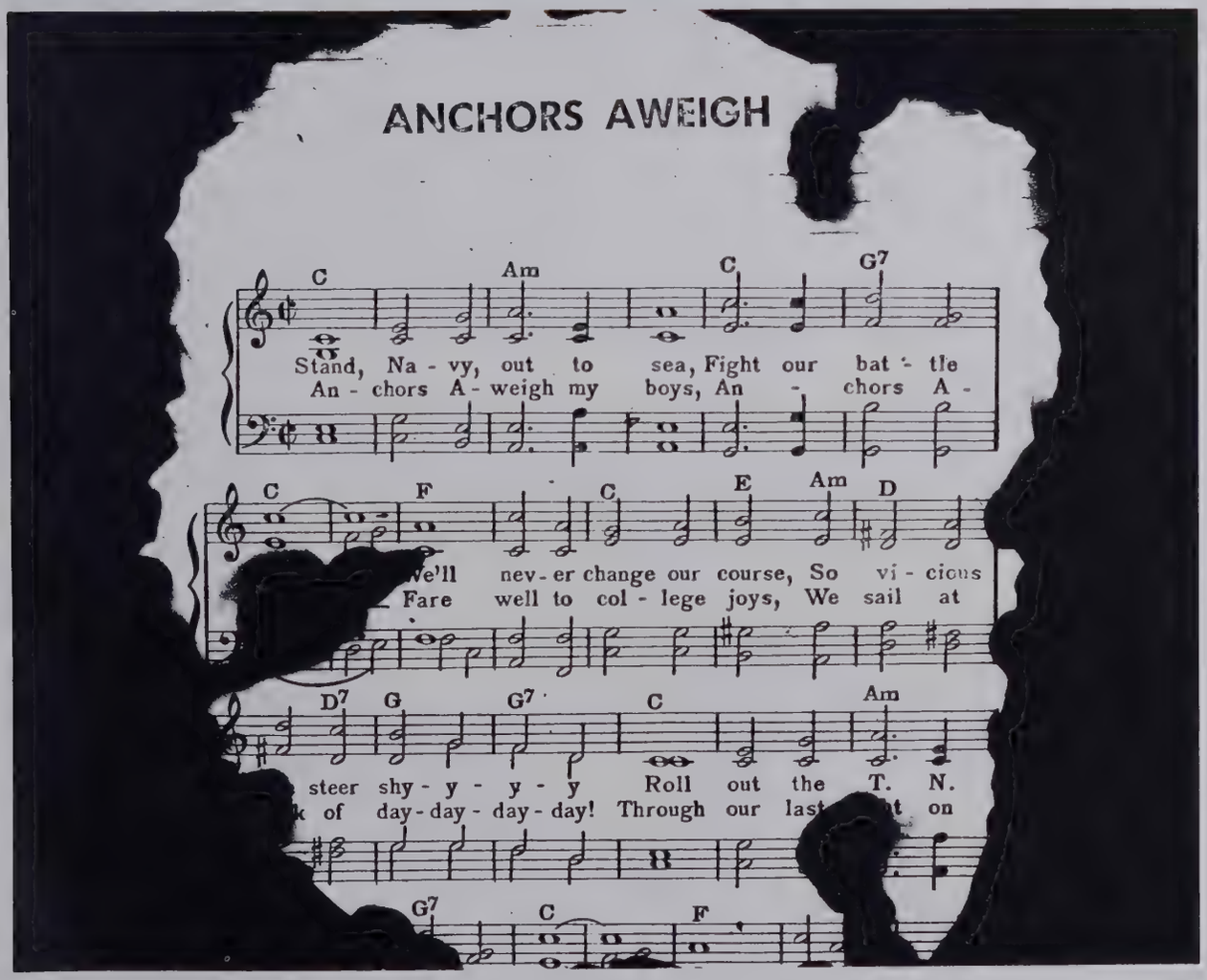
"You wouldn't believe . . . ."

"You didn't recognize me?"

PRECISION

"United We Stand"

Sailors and Songs (Bluejacket Chorus)

Parade Of Flags

DETERMINATION HAS ITS' REWARDS

Honor Recruit Certificate

Recruit Training Command

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

HONOR CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

in recognition of meritorious achievement while undergoing Recruit Training at this command, and by virtue of demonstrated attention to duty, military conduct, responsiveness to orders, cooperation, loyalty and comradeship, has been selected as the Honor Recruit of Training Unit _____ during its period of training completed _____ 19___.

_____
Company Commander

_____
Captain, U. S. Navy
Commanding Officer

6ND — RTC — ORL — 1650/8 (6-77) (REV. 2/78)

The CO's Award

"Thank you, Sir."

A NEW BEGINNING

"Present Arms"

"The Big Day"

PASS IN REVIEW

"Eyes Right"

Reviewing Officer

The Colors in Review

Honor Guard

"We were three and they were three"

"What a day!"

"Congratulations"

HITTING THE BEACH . . .

"Let's see the covered bridge."

"Where to now?"

"Nice day for a hike."

"If that thing moves - Run."

"Beautiful gardens."

"Sure feels good just to sit."

That path doesn't go anywhere.

WELL DONE!

"I know they're here."

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

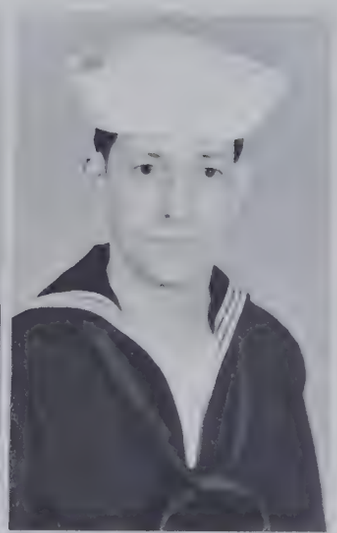
OF FUTURE

SEE YOU IN THE FLEET!

ADC VARNER
Company Commander

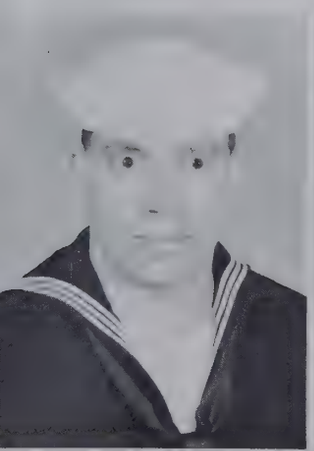
SMC TORRES
Company Commander

Rickey Granier
RCPO



Frank Floyd
Honor Recruit
Yeoman

Robert Sanders
MAA



Keith Howard
EPO

Ross Rogers
EPO

Antonio Lee
Port Watch Leading PO

Fredrich Westermeyer
Starboard Watch Leading PO

TRAINING UNIT 030

COMMENCED TRAINING
November 1980

GRADUATION
7 January 1981

3 RD DIVISION

Ackerman, Edwin

Adlon, Roger

Beach, Roland

Beaver, Robert

Begay, Eugene

Blocker, Alvin

Bolin, Terry

Bond, James

Brantley, Daniel

Burgess, Maxwell

Burrow, Paul

Chamberlain, John

Clark, William

Combs, Ricky

Cramer, Dana

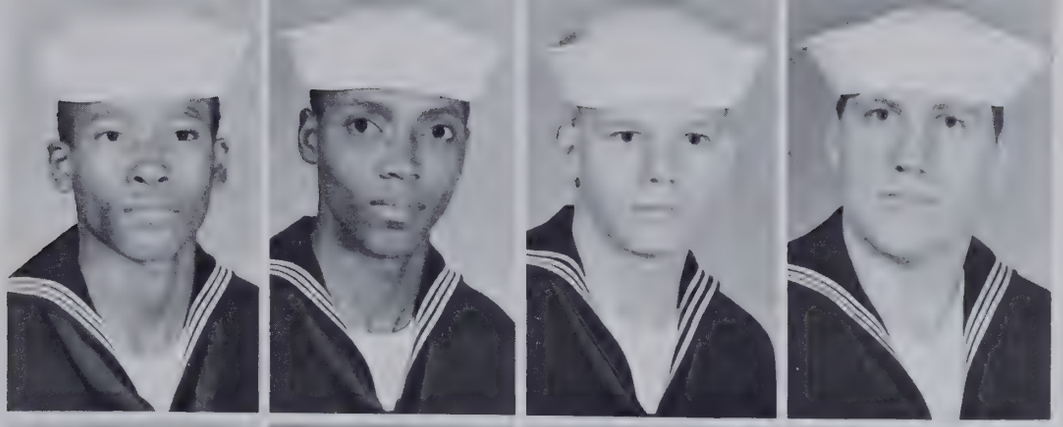
Crosby, Warner

Dingethal, Lawrence

Edwards, Barry

Edwards, Derrick

Elrod, Albert



Epps, Lenny

Evans, Keith

Ferry, Robert

Fieser, Christopher

No Photo Available

Walker, John

Fisher, Linwood

Gonska, Michael

Gorham, Jack

Gorum, Jeffrey

Gunn, Patrick

Hall, Jake

Hicks, Richard

Hicks, William

Hoke, Thomas

Izzo, John

Jackson, Gary

Jones, Alan

Jones, Michael

Kestler, David

Lapsley, Michael

Lapsley, Patrick

Lewis, Dawson

Lovett, Raymond

Magwood, Marcus

Manukas, Thomas

McGarry, Thomas
McMillion, David
Meyer, William
Moore, Eugene
Mountz, Keith

Nagle, William
Paul, Arthur
Pirie, George
Pugh, Anthony
Ray, Charles

Resendez, Fernando
Richards, Terry
Roesler, Peter
Schubert, Donald
Schultz, Dean

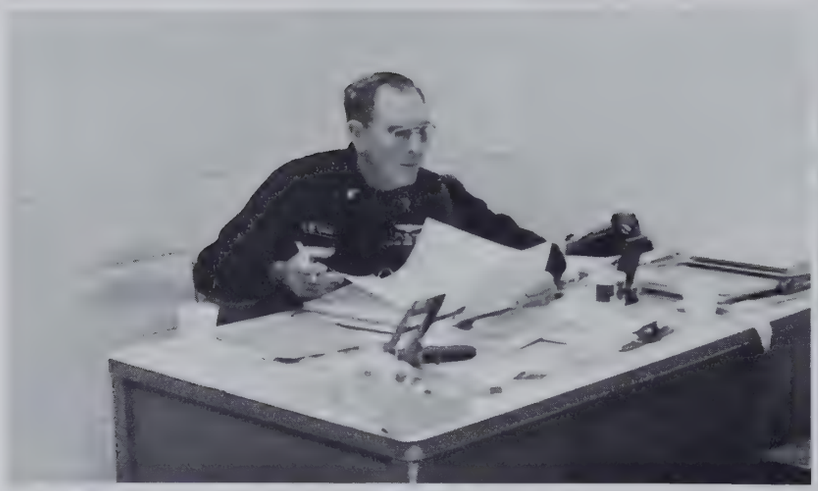
Starling, Carey
Stoike, Robert
Sullivan, Shawn
Vestal, Jerry
Waters, Joshua

Weller, Christopher
Williams, Eric
Yates, Jonathan
Bailey, Jeffery
Samuels, Othal

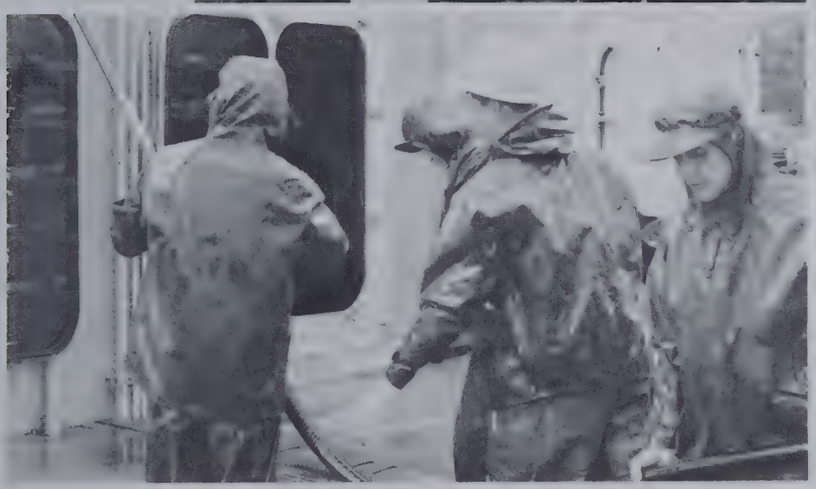
GAS MASKS

UNIFORM ISSUE

INSPECTION

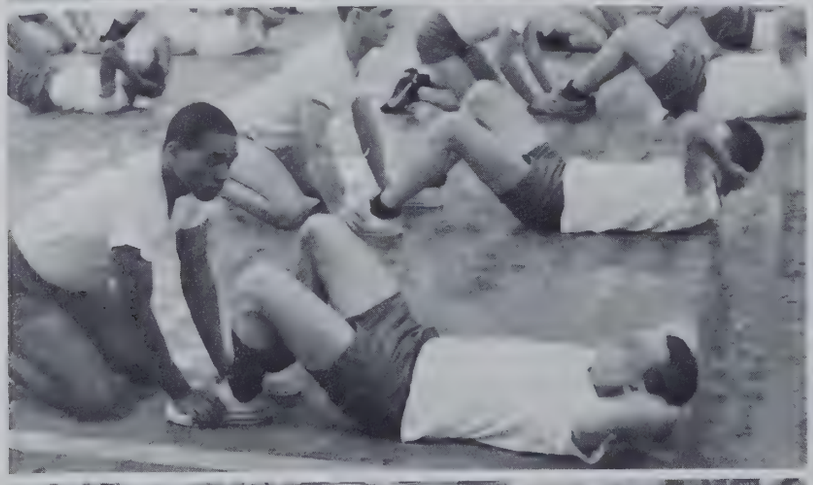


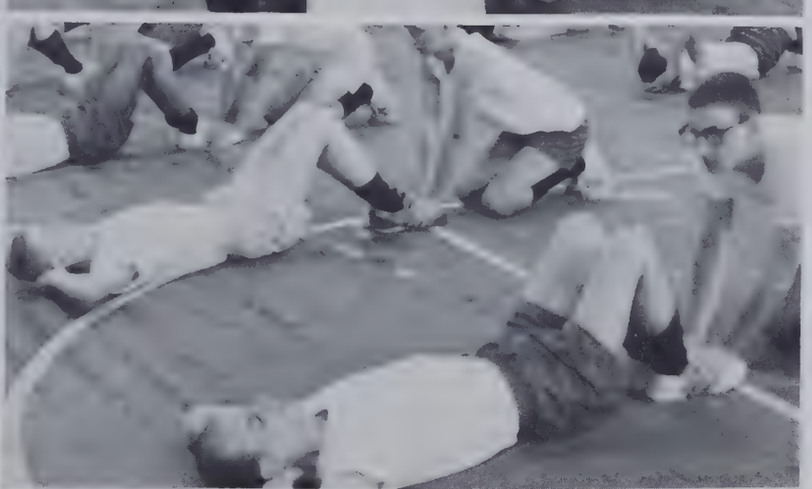
FIRE FIGHTING



SMALL ARMS

PHYSICAL TRAINING





GRADUATION